PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
88(2), 1986, pp. 393–394

NOTE

Parasites Reared From Eggs of the Orange Palm Dart, *Cephrenes augiades sperthias* (Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae), in Australia

During my sabbatical leave in Australia in 1984, I collected lepidopterous eggs from wild and cultivated plants to obtain *Trichogramma* for biosystematic studies. While collecting near Palmwoods, Queensland, on May 7, I noted that a rather large, hemispherical, lepidopterous egg commonly occurred on palm fronds and that many of the eggs apparently were parasitized (black). These eggs later were identified as being those of a hesperiid, the orange palm dart, *Cephrenes augiades sperthias* (Felder). Henceforth, orange palm dart eggs were collected in several areas of Queensland and shipped to the Division of Biological Control, University of California, Riverside, where they were held in quarantine until emergence of larvae or adult parasites.

Altogether, six species of hymenopterous parasites, representing five families, were obtained (Table 1). Based on the number of eggs parasitized by each, the most common species were *Ooencyrtus* nr. *shakespearei* (Girault), *Telenomus* sp., *Centrodora australiensis* (Girault) (originally as *Tumidiscapus australiensis* Girault), *Ooencyrtus* sp. nov. nr. *shakespearei* (Girault), *Trichogramma* sp., and *Anastatus* sp., in that order.

The results show that orange palm dart eggs in Queensland, Australia, are a rich source of chalcidoid egg parasites. This would be especially important in-

Table 1. Parasites reared from eggs of the orange palm dart on palm fronds. Queensland, Australia, 1984.

Parasites	Collection	
	Localities	Dates
Aphelinidae:		
Centrodora australiensis (Girault) (orig. as *Tumidiscapus australiensis* Girault)	Cairns	May 21
Encyrtidae:		
Ooencyrtus nr. *shakespearei* (Girault)	Cairns	May 10
	Gorkeys Knob	May 12
Ooencyrtus sp. nov. nr. *shakespearei* (Girault)	Palmwoods	May 7
Eupelmidae:		
Anastatus sp.	Cairns	May 21
	Townsville	May 24
Scelionidae:		
Telenomus sp.	Cairns	May 10
	Gorkeys Knob	May 12
	Port Douglas	May 15
Trichogrammatidae:		
Trichogramma sp.	Townsville	May 25

formation if the hesperiid should ever become an exotic pest (e.g. on ornamental palms in southern California if accidentally introduced here).

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PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
88(2), 1986, p. 394

Note

Restoration of the Species Name *Salda coriacea* Uhler, 1872 (Hemiptera: Saldidae)

The combination *Salda coriacea* proposed by Uhler (1872. Prelim. Rept. Geol. Surv. Montana, 4: 421) for his new species has been treated as preoccupied by *Salda coriacea* (Fabricius) (1803. Syst. Rhyn., p. 115).

Fabricius' 1803 usage was as a new combination for his *Acanthia coriacea* which he had described in 1776 (Gen. Ins., pp. 299) and cataloged in 1794 (Entomol. Syst., pp. 69). In 1804 it was removed from *Salda* to the combination *Lygaeus coriaceus* by Latreille (Hist. Nat., 12: 220) and then in 1807 to the combination *Capsus coriaceus* by Fallén (Mon. Cim., pp. 98). The latter combination was a forerunner to the eventual placement of the Fabrician species in the family Miridae where it stands today in the combination *Orthocephalus coriaceus* (Fabricius).

Uhler's combination *Salda coriacea* was proposed nearly seventy years after the ephemeral usage by Fabricius and hence at no time was in direct conflict with it. More important, the post-1960 rejection of Uhler's combination as a secondary homonym by Kelton and Lattin (1968, Nat. Can., 95: 664) subjects it to Article 59(d) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985, Edit. 3) which directs that if the two species in question are not congeneric the secondary junior homonym is to be restored. Accordingly, *Salda coriacea* Uhler, 1872, is here restored to use and the replacement name *Salda provancheri* Kelton and Lattin is placed in its synonymy as an unnecessary new name (a junior objective synonym) for Uhler's species.

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